

Scale 1:31680

ELIZABETH CITY SHIRE 1634, NEW NORFOLK COUNTY 1636, UPPER NORFOLK COUNTY 1637, NANSEMOND COUNTY 1642.

"The East side of Nansemond River from the present glee downwards to the mouth of the said river shall be called the East Parish" Lewis of Virginia, March 1642-3 18th Charles I. In spite of this it continued to be officially designated the Lower Parish until "Saturday July 20, 1748.

¹⁰ "The upper county of New North: to begin at the aforesaid plantation of Rich: Hayes and from thence into the woods southerly as aforesaid, and by the mayne river, from thence to extend downe by the mayne river into the creeke near into the plantation of Francis Bullock being the first creeke to the westward of Cayste Point, including the plantation of the said Francis Bullock, and so walke trenching upon the western branch of Elizabeths River, nor the creeks there, which do belong to the county of the Lower North: Laws of Virginia: March 1642-3 1844 Charles I.

The streams shown are restricted to those known to have been in existence and bear the names by which they were known. Many of them have partially or completely dried up — and some have been entirely obliterated, though their former location has sometimes been clearly marked by low, narrow ridges of earth which originally bordered upon them.

The roads, shown by the double lines, bear the names by which they were referred to in grants bounded upon them and the dates in which they are thus proved to have been in existence. They extended further than shown but have not

The shore line shows that, in one location, substantially the same as today, there having been relatively little change since the time of the settlement of the island. At the other end of the island, the major part of the island, considerable erosion took place here from the scour of the mouth of the western branch but restraining works were built to correct this before 1920 so the result that the east bank has built up again. The shore line has been drawn to show where this bank appears to have been during the period covered. It cannot be considered as more than approximately correct, but it does show the general trend of the erosion and the construction of the works at the neighbouring gulfs and the probable stream flow. The channel is virtually unchanged.

[illegible]

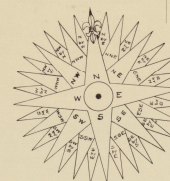
TOPOGRAPHY: Based, except as noted above, upon Records of the U.S. Geological Survey in the National Archives; surveys (1942 & 1944) of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Soil Survey of Nansemond County, Va.; and the John Wood (1820) and John Tyler (1825) maps in the Virginia State Archives.

GRANTS: Based upon surveyor's descriptions in the Patent Books in the Virginia State Land Office; Original records of Inquisitions and Escheats in the State Archives; Photostats of originals in the Library of Congress; and Colonial Papers (originals) in the State Archives.

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The difference between Magnetics and True North, measured declination of the compass, is $5^{\circ} 59' 42''$ East or 303.99 minutes. It is listed in (49) as the value of compass for the 17th Century, the pointing offset, $5^{\circ} 32'$ West, may be taken as the approximate mean declination for the period covered, since it satisfies the major part of the accuracy of the measurements. The declination of the compass for the years 1600 and 1670, one of 1600, by survey of 1821, varied only 25 minutes from the course laid out in 1600, and was only very slightly different of the Declination of the course laid out in 1670. These differences are small.

Courses and distances, when started, were usually given in points of the compass and in poles (12 ft.) but near the end of the century the courses were given in degrees, which were converted into points, and the distances were given in furlongs (10 poles) or miles. But Gutter's changes of foot links in 60 ft. but were only five poles (25 ft.) long. These were given in acres, rod, (2 acres), and poles (square rods or perches).

SCALE OF POLES

SCALE OF MILES

320 POLES = 1 MILE